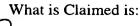
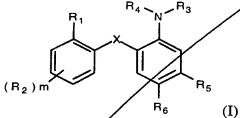
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- 1. A method of treating a chronic disease in a mammal in need thereof, which disease is characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis, with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits the production, transcription, translation, or activity of 14 kDa PLA₂.
- 2. The method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is diabetic retinopathy and other ocular neovascularizations.
- 3. The method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is tumor growth and metastosis.
- 4. The method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is atherosclerosis.
- 5. The method according to Claim 1 wherein the compound is of the formula:



wherein

 R_1 is $(CH_2)_nOH$ or $(CH_2)_nCO_2R_8$

n is 0 or an integer a value of 1;

X is oxygen or sulfur;

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C₁₋₈ alkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkoxy;

m is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

 R_3 is $S(O)_2$ R_7 ;

25 R4 is hydrogen or S(O)₂R7;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, CH₃, (CH₂)_tC(O)₂R₉, or (CH₂)_tOH;

t is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

R₆ is hydrogen or halogen;

R7 is optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted arylC1-2 alkyl, or an

optionally substituted C₁₋₈ alkyl;

R8 is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl;

5



R9 is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The method according to Claim 5 wherein the compound is 2-[2-[3,5-bis(Trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonamido]-4-trifluoromethylphenoxy]benzoic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

